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ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Letter dated 17 October 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to transmit herewith the communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 October 1994.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 11, 12, 24, 25, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 51, 56, 57, 60, 62, 63, 64, 69, 79, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 94, 95, 97, 98, 100, 101, 105, 112, 123, 132, 140, 142, 153 and 158, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 October 1994

1. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the Forty-Ninth Session of the United Nations General Assembly met in New York on 5 October 1994 to coordinate their efforts and to take collective action on issues of concern and interest to the Non-Aligned Movement. The meeting was chaired by H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with satisfaction the Report of the Chairman of the Movement on its activities. They expressed the view that those activities have made a significant contribution not only in strengthening the Movement's vital role in international relations but also in further promoting unity and solidarity among its members. They remain convinced of the continuing validity and relevance of the Movement's principles and objectives and expressed their firm resolve to build upon the progress achieved since the Tenth Summit Meeting held in Jakarta, Indonesia, during 1 - 6 September 1992.

3. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also recalled the conclusions, decisions and recommendations of the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in Cairo, Egypt, from 31 May - 3 June 1994. They expressed their gratitude to the Government of Egypt for the excellent arrangements made for the Conference.

4. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their intention to coordinate positions and actions by the Non-Aligned countries during the forty-ninth session, both in Plenary and in the relevant Main Committees as well as with the Group of 77, through the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC), as a means to increase solidarity and cooperation among members of the Movement, and enhance the role that the Non-Aligned Movement must play in the United Nations.

5. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation remain deeply concerned over the continuing acts of aggression, genocide and ethnic cleansing against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and its people. In the face of unspeakable horrors, they called for decisive and effective measures to stop the suffering of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina including inter alia the lifting of the siege around Sarajevo and other cities, a re-deployment of United Nations forces along its borders with Serbia and Montenegro, reviewing its mandate to stem further aggression and to facilitate humanitarian aid as well as enforcement measures leading to the permanent cessation of all hostilities. They also called for a resolution of the conflict on the basis of the

United Nations Charter, the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and the peace plan of the contact group. They reaffirmed the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They regretted the fact that Security Council resolutions which confirmed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, within its internationally recognized borders, have not been fully implemented. In this context, they reaffirmed the sanctity of borders of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They indicated that the Security Council should address, as a matter of urgency, the current situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and take concrete and effective measures to implement all its relevant resolutions, especially resolutions 824 and 836, to lift the siege of Sarajevo, of other besieged towns in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and especially the "safe areas" defined in the relevant Security Council resolutions. They also reaffirmed the resolution on Bosnia-Herzegovina adopted at the NAM Ministerial Conference in Cairo and called for the immediate convening, under the United Nations auspices, of an appropriately structured international conference on Bosnia-Herzegovina.

6. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their support for the peace process initiated at the Madrid Peace Conference of October 1991 which aims at achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242, 338 and 425 and the principle of land for peace.

7. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted the initiation of Palestinian self-government arrangements in the Gaza Strip and Jericho area which marked a new phase in the Palestinian-Israeli peace efforts. They called for the speedy extension of Palestinian self-government arrangements to encompass the entire occupied territories in implementation of the Declaration of Principles. They emphasized the need for international assistance to support development efforts in economic and social fields including rebuilding of the necessary infra-structures which was destroyed during the long years of occupation. They reaffirmed the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the Question of Palestine until the Palestinian people achieve their inalienable right to self-determination and a sovereign independent state on their national soil, and the solution of the issue of refugees in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. In this regard they emphasized the absolute necessity for the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly to reaffirm its position on the basic issues of the final peace settlement such as Jerusalem, the illegal settlements and the refugees. They also emphasized the need for the effective continuity of the mechanisms related to the Question of Palestine which was established by the General Assembly.

8. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted the Washington Declaration of 25 July 1994 issued by the Governments of Jordan and Israel which ended the state of war between them and paves the way for the restoration of occupied Jordanian territories and water rights,

thereby leading to the normalization of relations and a formal peace treaty. They were particularly gratified to note the Declaration's affirmation of the peace process based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 in all their aspects.

9. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with appreciation the remarkable efforts exerted by the Syrian and Lebanese Governments in order to open up possibilities for achieving progress in their full commitment to peace in the Middle East and called upon Israel to negotiate in good faith with Syria and Lebanon and demanded that Israel totally withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan, Lebanese territories in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and in accordance with international law, and the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. They were of the view that this objective should be actively pursued by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

10. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed once again the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's acceptance of Security Council resolution 731 (1992) and the initiatives it took to resolve the crisis between her and France, Britain and the United States. They emphasized the stance that the Non-Aligned countries have expressed regarding this crisis during the Jakarta Summit meeting and the Eleventh Ministerial Conference in Cairo. They expressed their concern over the negative effects resulting from the continuation of this crisis on the Libyan people, the neighboring countries and the whole region. They appealed to the parties concerned to refrain from taking any action that would lead to an escalation and called for action to resolve the crisis in a manner that protects the interests of all parties, in accordance with Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter. In this respect, they welcomed and supported the League of Arab States' resolution no. (5373) and called on the Security Council to take into consideration the contents of this resolution with a view to reaching a peaceful and just settlement to the crisis.

11. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation congratulated the Yemeni people on the victory of unity of their homeland and the restoration of stability in Yemen. In order to enable the Yemeni people overcome the consequences of the crisis, they called upon all the member states to assist in the infrastructure which was adversely affected.

12. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed profound regret at the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives and the extensive material devastation in Rwanda arising from the crisis in that country which have resulted in appalling human suffering and in humanitarian crisis of unprecedented magnitude. Calling for an end to the violence and carnage, and of the war in Rwanda, they noted the decision to institute an international tribunal to bring the perpetrators of the heinous criminal activities in Rwanda to justice. They welcomed the establishment of a broad-

based government in Rwanda and called upon it to continue to encourage the return of refugees and displaced persons by guaranteeing their security and facilitating the commendable efforts of the international community at delivering humanitarian assistance throughout the country. They encouraged the United Nations Secretary-General's efforts to address in a comprehensive way the problems posed for Rwanda and the neighboring countries by the unprecedented outflow of refugees and noted with appreciation the United Nations Mission sent to the region to assess how Rwanda and the neighboring countries might be assisted. They invited the government of Rwanda to initiate talks aimed at facilitating the return and the reintegration of refugees in Rwanda and to address the political issues in the spirit of the Arusha Peace Agreement of 1993 under the auspices of the OAU. They noted the significant contribution made by the Non-Aligned countries to the peace-keeping operations in Rwanda.

13. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted the efforts being made by the United Nations, the OAU, in particular the neighboring countries, and the rest of the international community in finding solutions to the political and humanitarian crisis in Somalia. While they noted some progress on the humanitarian front, they regretted its fragility in the absence of a political settlement. They expressed concern that the task of protecting the vulnerable sections of the Somali society, encouraging the voluntary repatriation of the refugees, resettling the internally displaced persons and promoting a transition to rehabilitation and reconstruction has been hampered by growing security problems. In this context, they called for the early convening of the National Reconciliation Conference and a Preparatory Meeting for the Conference in accordance with the Declaration of 24 March 1994 by the Somali leaders so as to reach a durable political settlement. They further directed the NAM Task Force on Somalia to continue to contribute to the efforts by the UN, the OAU, the League of Arab States, the OIC and the Standing Committee of the Countries on the Horn of Africa in reestablishing Somalia as a peaceful society. The Ministers called for the continued deployment of UNOSOM in Somalia until a political settlement is reached.

14. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the installation on 7 March 1994 of the Council of State and the establishment of the Liberian National Transitional Government on 7 March 1994 in conformity with the Cotonou Agreement which constituted a positive step towards durable peace and stability in Liberia. They paid tribute to the ECOWAS, the OAU and the U.N. for the efforts exerted for the achievement of peace. They urged all parties concerned to proceed with the process of disarmament and demobilization as stated in the previous agreements. They further called on the international community to continue providing Liberia with all necessary assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees, to contribute in the U.N. Trust Fund for Liberia and in the reconstruction of that country.

15. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the paragrapns on Korea adopted at the Cairo Ministerial Conference and welcomed the recent progress made in the efforts of resolving the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula. They expressed their hope that the nuclear issue would be expeditiously resolved by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiations among the concerned parties.

16. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with satisfaction further positive developments of dialogue and cooperation for peace and security in Southeast Asia as demonstrated at the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) recently held in Bangkok. They reaffirmed the paragraphs concerning this region adopted at the Cairo Ministerial Conference containing the principles for the resolution of sovereignty and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means.

17. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation called upon the Government of the United States to terminate the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed on Cuba for over three decades and for the speedy and effective implementation of relevant General Assembly resolutions. They further reaffirmed their view that differences between both countries should be resolved peacefully and through comprehensive negotiations. They noted the Joint Communique signed by both countries on migration issues of 9 September 1994 and expressed the view that it constituted a positive development in this direction.

18. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the paragraphs on Central America adopted at the Ministerial Conference in Cairo and gave their support to the Summit on Ecological Issues for Sustainable Development in Central America to be held in Managua, Nicaragua, on 12 and 13 October, and the International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America to be held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on 24 and 25 October 1994.

19. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation proceeding from the position that the present status quo in Cyprus, established through the use of force and sustained by military strength, is unacceptable, expressed their deep regret and disappointment that so far no solution had been found. They therefore called for the intensification of efforts towards finding a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem based on the implementation of all United Nations resolutions on Cyprus and NAM's decisions in accordance with the principles and positions of the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law.

20. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled the decisions of the Cairo Ministerial Conference on Angola and renewed their call on UNITA to negotiate in good faith with a view to reaching an agreement which would ensure lasting peace in the country. They reiterated

the appeal to the international community to urgently increase humanitarian assistance and urged UNITA to cooperate with United Nations agencies in the efforts to provide such assistance to the war affected populations.

21. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their satisfaction that elections had been scheduled to be held in Mozambique in October 1994. They called upon all parties in Mozambique to ensure that the elections are held in a free and fair manner, and that the results of the elections are accepted by all parties.

22. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted that recent developments in Burundi had again given rise to the expectation that national reconciliation was feasible. In this context, they called upon all parties to redouble their efforts towards reconciliation and the pursuit of economic development. They called upon the international community to assist the Government and people of Burundi to the best of their capabilities.

23. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the principle of non-intervention and stressed the need for the return, without delay, which is even more urgent in the present juncture, of the legitimate authorities of Haiti and its democratically elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. They urged the international community to provide assistance to Haiti, once the Constitutional Government is restored, in order to contribute to the social and economic reconstruction of the country and the restoration of democracy.

24. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted the Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization. They considered that it should be the object of an in-depth review by the General Assembly and entrusted the High Level Working Group for the Restructuring of the United Nations with the task of formulating the NAM position regarding the Report.

25. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their belief that the United Nations is the most appropriate international forum for the maintenance of international peace and security, the peaceful settlement of disputes, the securing of the right to self-determination of the peoples under alien or colonial domination and foreign occupation, cooperation for development as well as the most important vehicle for the contribution of the NAM in shaping a new world order. To this end, the Ministers reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's determination to play a leading role in contributing to the revitalization, restructuring and democratization of the United Nations system.

26. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted the efforts made for revitalization of the work of the General Assembly. In this regard, they welcomed General Assembly resolution 48/264 of 29 July 1994, which, inter alia, decided, in accordance with and subject to the relevant provisions of the Charter, to continue to use existing machinery and, when necessary, to consider the creation of new bodies in accordance with the Charter to facilitate the consideration of any question within the scope of the Charter. They decided that NAM delegations pursue the operationalization of this resolution at this session, particularly with a view to establishing or identifying the bodies to deal with questions of critical importance.

27. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation, having noted the report on the progress and work of the open-ended working group on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Security Council, reaffirmed their view that both the reform and expansion aspects of the Security Council, including its decision-making process and procedures, should be examined as integral parts of a common package, taking into account the principle of sovereign equality of states, criteria, such as equitable geographical distribution, and the need for transparency, accountability and democratization. They expressed their concern that Non-Aligned countries were extremely under-represented in the Council and underlined that the proposed enlargement should, therefore, be comprehensive in nature so as to enhance the credibility of the Council and to reflect the universal character of the world body. In this context, the Ministers recalled the relevant decisions of the Jakarta Summit and urged that the Non-Aligned countries should work towards increasing their representation in the Security Council.

28. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation urged the working group to determine the extent and nature of expansion and its modalities. Any pre-determined selection excluding the Non-Aligned and other developing countries, would be unacceptable to the Movement. They stressed the importance, as proposed in the Cairo Ministerial Conference, of enhancing the effective and efficient functioning of the Security Council by adopting measures geared at reforming its working methods and procedures and improving the relationship of the Council with the General Assembly, and non-members of the Security Council. In this context, they decided that the Non-Aligned Movement address specific measures called for by the Cairo Ministerial Conference before the commencement of the next round of consultations of the open-ended working group and reiterated their conviction that the Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council should take priority action on these measures.

29. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the importance of the commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations for the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, and examined the activities carried-out by the NAM Working Group established for this purpose. They reiterated their views in this regard contained in the Final Document they adopted at their Eleventh Ministerial Conference, held in Cairo, and in particular reaffirmed their support for the Draft Solemn Declaration prepared by that Group and presented to the Preparatory Committee for the Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. They expressed their determination to continue promoting early and meaningful negotiations for a Solemn Declaration as well as the approach contained in the Non-Aligned's Draft as an appropriate means to further the Movement's position regarding the United Nations in the future.

30. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation representing the States Parties to the NPT regretted the failure of the Depositary States to demonstrate a genuine commitment to total nuclear disarmament within a time-bound framework in accordance with Article VI of the NPT, as well as to provide credible security assurances and to remove all restrictions on material and technologies for peaceful purposes to all non-nuclear States Parties to the Treaty. They therefore expressed the need to coordinate their positions during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly as well as during the Review and Extension Conference of the NPT and its preparatory process. In this regard they supported the convening of a meeting of senior officials. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation representing the States Parties to the NPT also reaffirmed their position put forward during the Third Preparatory Conference for the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the NPT.

31. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation called upon the nuclear-weapon states to respond positively to the collective will of the international community for a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing. They remain committed to pursue the efforts aimed at achieving this goal through the successful conclusion of a universal, internationally and effectively verifiable, comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, under the auspices of the Conference on Disarmament early next year.

32. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation, representing the States Signatory to the Chemical Weapons Convention and having recalled the relevant paragraphs of the Final Declaration of the Cairo Non-Aligned Ministerial Conference, expressed their concern at the lack of progress in negotiations in the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on various issues, in particular Article 11 of the Convention relating to economic and technical cooperation in the chemical sector, which would entail negative implications for the future of the Chemical Weapons Convention, inter-alia, its timely coming into force, universal adherence and

effective implementation. They therefore reiterated the need for active participation and a more coordinated position of Non-Aligned countries signatory to the Chemical Weapons Convention in the meetings of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons as well as in the course of the forty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

33. Recalling their decision at their May 1994 meeting regarding a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament to be convened at an appropriate time, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation called upon the Coordinating Bureau in New York to coordinate positions on this issue and make concrete recommendations for their consideration taking into account developments at the forty-ninth General Assembly.

34. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation decided to retable and put to the vote the resolution seeking an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legality of the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons during the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

35. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled the paragraphs in the Final Documents of the Jakarta Summit on the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and General Assembly resolution 48/82 on that issue. They reaffirmed the importance of renewing global and regional efforts towards the realization of that goal. They noted that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean had continued consideration of new alternative approaches to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean Region. They called upon the Permanent Members of the Security Council as well as major maritime users to participate in the work of the Committee as they considered that such participation would make the work of the Committee more useful.

36. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recognized the importance of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations, the unprecedented growth in their numbers and complexity as well as their contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security. In this context, they underlined the significant role being played by the Non-Aligned countries, inter-alia, through their participation in peace-keeping operations. They also reaffirmed that all aspects of peace-keeping operations should strictly adhere to the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. They further recalled that at their meeting in Cairo in May 1994, they had, inter alia, postulated principles relevant to United Nations peace-keeping operations for the guidance of the members of the Movement during the forty-ninth General Assembly.

37. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation, reasserted their belief in the inter-relationship between peace, security and development and stressed that, now more than ever, lasting peace and security cannot be realistically assured in the absence of sustained economic growth and development. They also reiterated their conviction that because of the increased interdependence of countries and the continuing globalization of issues and problems, global answers and global solutions are imperative for achieving meaningful progress at the national, regional and global levels.

38. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled their decision on the need to operationalize Article 50 of the Charter. While this question has been under consideration for some time in various bodies of the United Nations, a meaningful mechanism has yet to be established to resolve the legitimate problems of affected States, in particular, Non-Aligned countries. They called for the early establishment of an appropriate mechanism by the Security Council so that following imposition of sanctions, affected countries are automatically ensured proper and equitable assistance to mitigate special economic problems arising out of sanctions implemented under Chapter VII of the Charter.

39. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation attested to the validity of the assessment of the world economic situation at the Cairo Ministerial Conference in May-June this year. While they noted with interest that the recent global indicators and projections heralded an improvement in the world economic growth rates, albeit at a slow pace, they however expressed their concern that many developing countries continue to face economic stagnation due to, among others, uneven and tardy growth rates in the world economy. Thus, they called on the international community to continue to promote a supportive economic environment, particularly for developing countries to facilitate their attempt to eradicate poverty and to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

40. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also stressed that in the context of the relevant international agreements and commitments, efforts should be made to support developing countries by promoting an open, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory and predictable international trading system; promoting foreign investment; reducing the debt burden; providing new and additional financial resources; access to technologies; and that structural adjustment programmes should be designed and implemented with due regard to social concerns.

41. At the macro-economic level, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation asserted that further policy coordination should be undertaken together with much needed reforms including fiscal consolidation and the reduction of unemployment to acceptable levels in the developed

countries. They further asserted that, given the growing impact of the developing countries on the world economy, it was timely to broaden their participation in the decision-making processes regarding the global economy. They also stressed that, due to increasing globalization of the world economy including that resulting from the newly adopted trading regime, the more vulnerable and weaker developing countries, particularly in Africa, should be given special attention.

42. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their commitment for putting economic growth and development and the eradication of poverty back at the top of the international agenda. For this purpose and for ensuring a more equitable balance between its political, economic and social dimensions, they stressed the need to enhance the role of the United Nations in the field of development. In this context they reiterated the high priority they attach to the initiative of An Agenda for Development, supported the Statement on An Agenda for Development adopted by the Special Ministerial Meeting of the G-77 on 24 June 1994, and emphasized the need for the Secretary-General's revised report on the item, duly taking into account the G-77's Ministerial Statement, to propose action-oriented measures focussing on economic growth and development. They were of the view that the Agenda should recognize the role of development in contributing not only to human welfare but also to long-term peace and stability, and acknowledge that long-term development will minimize the need for preoccupation with damage control and emergency action. The Agenda for Development should integrate the strategies, mechanisms and means of cooperation and implementation agreed upon or being negotiated in United Nations conferences.

43. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed that An Agenda for Development must strengthen the role of the United Nations in the area of international economic policy-making and coordination. To fulfill this role, the Agenda for Development must enhance the relationship between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, including the Bretton Woods institutions, and other multilateral institutions for the promotion of sustained economic growth and development that particularly address the problems faced by the developing countries.

44. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also decided to work, through the Group of 77, to formulate the Agenda for Development taking into account the Secretary-General's Report and the views expressed by the Member States. For this purpose they called for the setting-up of a Working Group of the Second Committee. They also asserted that the negotiations for an Agenda for Development would represent a clear test of the political will to implement General Assembly resolution 48/165 on the renewal of the dialogue between the developed and developing countries.

45. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation, reaffirmed their commitment to South-South cooperation as a necessary and viable strategy for greater collective self-reliance for national, regional and global development, and as a major mechanism for the promotion of growth and accelerated development. The dynamism introduced through such cooperation would also contribute to strengthening the world economy and restructuring of international economic relations. The United Nations system and the developed countries should support such cooperation, including through financial and technical assistance.

46. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the signing of the Uruguay Round Agreement at Marrakesh, Morocco, in April 1994 and reiterated the need for their timely ratification. They stressed the need for continued evaluation of implementation of these Agreements to ensure increased market access and expansion of world trade for all countries, particularly the developing countries. In this context they welcomed the offer made by the Government of Singapore to host the first Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and affirmed the view that Singapore would be an appropriate venue for the first conference. The WTO, in its functioning, should contribute to a rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system and uphold the rights and interests of the weaker trading partners. It is necessary that appropriate monitoring measures be established to ensure that, in the implementation of the Uruguay Round the interests of developing countries are adequately protected. Compensation should be provided to the developing countries facing difficulties. Attempts to by-pass and undermine multilaterally agreed liberalization of trade through resort to unilateral actions and demands for concessions, over and beyond those agreed to in the Round, as well as attempts to use environmental and social concerns for the protectionist purposes must be resisted. In this context, they also noted with concern the increasing use by developed countries of "anti-dumping" measures and countervailing duty action against developing countries. Trade policy cannot be an arbiter of all issues and the principle of comparative advantage, which is an inalienable basis of international trade, must be sustained. An over-burdening of the agenda of the WTO is likely to put the international trading system at risk and jeopardize the growth prospects of all countries. In the process of their increasing integration with the world economy, the developing countries will have special needs in terms of access to resources, markets and technology. An element of preference, assistance and compensation has to be an essential part of this new enhanced interdependence.

47. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the importance they attach to financial flows for development. While they were encouraged with the progress achieved in enhancing the concessional mechanisms of the World Bank and the IMF, they expressed concern with the decline and poor prospects of the Official Development Assistance (ODA). They thus

urged their developed partners to strive to achieve the agreed target of 0.7% of their respective GNPs. While noting the conclusion of the Tenth Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and the Restructuring and Replenishment of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the funding of the Special Programme for Sub-Sahara Africa (SPA3) they considered that these resources fell far short of what was required for development. They therefore, consider the importance of mobilizing new and additional resources for development from all available funding sources and mechanisms, including the creation of SDRs to be allocated for development. They also called on the developed partners to refrain from attaching conditionalities to development cooperation.

48. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the urgent need for an effective, comprehensive and equitable, development-oriented and durable solution to the debt problem of the developing countries. They expressed deep concern that reverse transfer of resources resulting from the continuing debt and debt service burden has negatively affected the ability of the developing countries to generate growth, and to take measures aimed at social development, including realization of provision of housing, education, health and nutrition. They therefore, reiterated the need for more effective measures for reduction of the debt and debt servicing burden of the developing countries including cancellation of such debt. In this regard, they endorsed the outcome of the Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries on Debt and Development: Sharing of Experiences, held in Indonesia from 13 - 15 August 1994, that called upon the international community, particularly the donors and international financial institutions to, among others, adopt a common set of principles for future debt negotiations which would include a once and for all settlement of all outstanding debts and the application of substantial debt reduction measures to all categories of debt, including multilateral debt. They were also encouraged by the Group of 7 positive response to the memorandum of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement on this issue as reflected in its Naples Summit Communique, which inter-alia "encourage the Paris Club to pursue its efforts to improve the debt treatment of the poorest and most indebted countries and, where appropriate, to reduce the stock of debt as well as to increase concessionality for those countries facing special difficulties". They stressed however, that any approach should cover all types of debt and debtor developing countries. In addition, they urged that innovative measures such as debt for equity swaps, debt for social development swaps, debt for environment swaps etc. should be considered and applied effectively.

49. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also stressed the importance of science and technology as a fundamental component of economic growth and development. They deemed it essential that technology, including environmentally sound technology should be transferred on preferential and concessional terms to the developing countries and that their

endogenous capacities should be fully supported. They were of the view that technology flows cannot be left only to the private sector. Information on and flows of environmentally sound technologies must be promoted. Barriers should be removed to the access to and transfer of technologies to the developing countries. In this regard, they highlighted that the United Nations system should have a more active role in this area and in this context they expressed the concern that UNCTAD has not been provided with adequate resources to fully fulfill its mandate in the technology sector.

50. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994 and stressed the importance of the interlinkage between population, sustained economic growth and sustainable development. They called for the implementation of the recommendations contained in Cairo Program of Action on the national, regional and international levels. They underscored the vital importance of the role of both the international community and the United Nations system in mobilizing the necessary resources for the implementation of the Program of Action. They highlighted the necessity of establishing a follow-up mechanism to review the progress achieved in its implementation. In this context they welcomed with interest the launching of "Partners in Population and Development: A South-South Initiative" in the framework of the ICPD and expressed the hope that all interested developing countries would join in this initiative.

51. The Ministers and Heads of delegation welcomed the operationalization of the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) between the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement in June 1994 on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Group of 77.

52. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their adherence to the principle of people-centered development and stressed the importance of human resource development as a means for enlarging the choices available to people and for improving the quality and standards of their lives. They also considered human resource development as a critical frontal attack for combatting under development, unemployment and a plethora of socio-economic and political problems.

53. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation gave special priority to the social and economic transformation of their societies and in this context they stressed the importance of international economic cooperation, increased market access and expanded world trade in order to create productive employment and investment in rural and urban areas and to strengthen social programmes in health, education and housing.

54. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their solemn commitment of their countries to fulfill their obligations to promote universal respect for, observance and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedom for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international instruments relating to human rights and international law.

55. The Ministers observed that world events have led to greater political pluralism, respect for democratic principles and both the recognition and the exercise of the right to self-determination of peoples under alien or colonial domination or foreign occupation as a universal and indivisible right. They affirmed that democracy provides for a transparent system of protection and promotion of human rights. All nations have the right to freely establish their own political, social, economic and cultural systems on the basis of respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of others. Violations and abuses of human rights should not be condoned under any circumstances.

56. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the Vienna World Conference on Human Rights. They affirmed that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. The U.N. role should be the promotion of international cooperation in solving social and humanitarian problems, emphasizing the right to development as a basic human right, the fulfillment of which is crucial for the international community. They also emphasized that the need for protection and promotion of human rights should be guided by the principles of impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity in the spirit of an international dialogue for cooperation. They strongly rejected the use of human rights as a means of political exploitation or as a condition for assistance in other fields. They emphasized the need for appropriate balance between fundamental rights and freedom on the one hand and the obligations to the society and the State on the other. They reiterated their concern over a tendency to address aspects of human rights selectively for new or old political motives and to neglect economic, social and cultural rights which relate more intimately to human basic needs. They reiterated the need for an evaluation of the existing mechanism and procedures of the United Nations human rights bodies to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the objective set out in the Vienna Declaration as well as those principles contained in the Declaration on the Right to Development. They expressed satisfaction that the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights had commenced its work satisfactorily and agreed to coordinate positions during the forty-ninth General Assembly in order to secure the allocation of necessary resources for the fulfillment of his mandate.

57. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their support for the World Summit for Social Development to be convened in Copenhagen in 1995, and stressed the importance of adopting at that occasion an action-oriented Declaration and Programme of Action with clear objectives, to which political will and genuine commitment from the international community, especially the developed countries, in order to assist developing countries to actively implement the follow-up activities. Furthermore, particular attention should be given to the core issues of eradication of poverty and fostering the necessary condition and environment for the creation of productive employment which are essential for the achievement of social development. They underscored the importance of entering a new era of dialogue and cooperation in advancing social and economic development, based on equal partnership.

58. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their support for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace to be convened in Beijing in 1995. They renewed their call for convening the Fourth Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries devoted to the Role of Women in Development, to be held in preparation for the World Conference on Women.

59. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their commitment to combat production, trafficking and consumption of illicit narcotics and psychotropic substances, unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally, and to implement the measures recommended by the United Nations in General Assembly resolution 48/12. They called on all countries to strengthen their cooperation at regional and international levels, in concerted and comprehensive action to address all aspects of the problem, directly and indirectly, including the fight against sale and traffic of illicit drugs through inter-alia joint and preventive measures, introduction of substitute crops as well as provision of necessary facilities.

60. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed that the contribution of all Member States to the cost of peace-keeping should be in accordance with the existing special scale of assessments established by Resolution 3101 (XXVIII), which takes into account the special responsibilities of the five permanent members of the Security Council as well as certain economic considerations. These contributions should, therefore, be paid on time and in full, in accordance with their obligation under Article 17(2) of the United Nations Charter. Participation of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries is an important factor for the success of peace-keeping operations and, therefore, it is necessary to address the problems of reimbursement for troop costs and compensation to participating countries, in particular Non-Aligned and other developing countries. A uniform United Nations scale for death and disability compensation for peace-keeping personnel also needs to be established urgently.

61. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with concern the serious financial situation that confronts the United Nations today, and stressed the need for all Member States to meet their financial obligations to the Organization promptly and in full in accordance with Article 17 of the Charter. They were of the view that in this regard the major contributors could take the lead so that the Organization's financial health is restored speedily.

62. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated that the principle of the capacity to pay must remain the fundamental criterion underlying any review of the methodology for apportionment of the Organization's expenses, and that the guidelines and practices that have been established over the years should be built upon to better reflect this principle.

63. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation were of the view that issues pertaining to the restructuring of the United Nations Secretariat should be discussed in-depth by the General Assembly, in particular the report presented in that regard by the Secretary-General to the forty-ninth session, as contained in document A/49/336.

64. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the importance to continue examining the issue of the restructuring of the Security Council in all pertinent bodies, including the Charter Committee.

65. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted that codification of international law had proceeded in recent years at a rapid pace. Further, following the end of the Cold War, many sections of the international legal order were undergoing far-reaching transformation and new rules and practices were coming into being. This is an area of vital concern for all Non-Aligned countries. They therefore called upon the Coordinating Bureau at New York to take comprehensive stock of the on-going codification and changes in international law in different spheres. They called upon the United Nations Secretariat to assist in this important enterprise.

66. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation strongly condemned terrorism and its violations of human rights, illicit arms trafficking, drug trafficking and kidnapping as well as similar acts aimed at threatening the stability of governments and stressed the need for steps to be taken to prevent and combat them.

67. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled the relevant paragraphs on terrorism in the Jakarta and Cairo Declarations and decided that practical measures should be taken in the current session of the General Assembly to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. The Non-Aligned countries should therefore work towards the adoption by the

forty-ninth session of a Declaration against Terrorism as a first step towards adopting a Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism taking into account all available precedents on the subject.

68. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation called for all States to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They further called for a special Plenary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in 1995, to be devoted to youth affairs. Such a session should be convened at an appropriate date to coincide with celebrations of the Fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the United Nations Charter.

69. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation decided to commemorate the Fortieth anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference of 1955. They entrusted the NAM Coordinating Bureau in New York to discuss practical arrangements for its commemoration in the Movement.